vogue in the English nursery trade. For me, it has come true from seed for several generations, so it no doubt represents a valid species. We have used it extensively at the arboretum; and while it does not grow to more than three feet high, it produces seedlings possessing extreme vigor, reaching a height of ten feet in containers by its first year. But to say that H. denisonii is one form of H. storckii cannot be proven without further study. The problem is that as collected by Seemann, H. storckii was growing as an underwood; thus there are some differences in morphological characters when grown under greenhouse conditions or in the open. In my opinion, however, H. denisonii will eventually be established as a form of H. storckii.

Hibiscus liliflorus and H. fragilis are very close to one another and were originally found growing in the same areas of Mauritius, Reunion, and other South Indian Ocean islands. Both are vase-shaped, red-single forms with orange striping; both are found as trees twenty-five to thirty feet high. Old horticultural literature also pictures and describes a small lavender-pink and white hibiscus as H. liliflorus; and other forms, or alleged forms, of this species are found as herbarium specimens or cited in various publications. But as it has not been authoritatively established, it cannot be said that this species did not appear in several forms in its original state. I found and collected the small lavender-pink mentioned above in Jahore two years ago; and while it resembles the Mauritius H. liliflorus quite closely, it does not self readily.

Hibiscus liliflorus was found by Commerson, but pictured and described more fully by Cavenilles in his Botanical Dissertations, published in 1783. It was known and used by hybridizers in India, Ceylon and Singapore quite early; but in recent years the species seems to have disappeared from public and private collections. It was for this reason that I

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visited Mauritius late last year. There I found that both H. liliflorus and H. fragilis were commonly believed to be lost to cultivation on this island. Fortunately through questioning older resident plantsmen I was able to locate two trees of each of these species, and collect both cutting material and seed; when these introductions are released from quarantine they will be used in our work here.

Although Bojer, the Austrian botanist, gave it species status when he discovered it in 1825, H. genevii has not been proven as such. The reason is that this plant has not been available for study, at least I was never able to locate it in public or private collections or find any reference to it in breeding work. It is a pale-rose-colored single with a distinct purple center; in Mauritius, I found that it had not been seen for many years. However, in an old garden formerly part of the estate of M. Geneve, for whom Bojer named the species (if it is a species), I found a single large plant and collected material. It, too, will be studied when released from quarantine.

While some of the species named above were found and brought to England in the late Eighteenth Century, these were not immediately used for hybridization; English nurserymen and other hybridizers confined their few crosses to the various forms of H. rosa-sinensis. Then, later in the Nineteenth Century, H. liliflorus and H. schizopetalus were brought into breeding programs in several parts of the world, primarily in India, Singapore and Ceylon. A few years later, Hawaiian hibiscus fanciers began to interest themselves in hybridization; and this interest became intense, when it was found that the various forms of H. rosa-sinensis they had brought to Hawaii from India, via Fiji and England, were compatible with their native reds and whites. Soon their hybrids, now with "Hawaiian blood," were being sent back to India and Ceylon to play a part in the development of the Peradeniya hybrids so heavily represented today

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